DECEMBER 4, 1766. THE NUMBER 901.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The Sick Lady's Caſe continued.

In a ſecond Letter to her Children.

Written by herſelf.

I HOPE to be excuſed for not diſſembling that I rejoiced at the final departure of my appointed phyſician, who paid no regard to what my waſting condition required, that he might reap the harveſt of undeſerved applauſe, for exploits not only of an inferiour but of a hurtful nature. I ſmiled too, which I had not been able to do for ſome years paſt, to ſee a ſtaunch well-wiſher to my recovery boldly ſtep forward in the good, though unpopular cauſe, of expoſing the miſcarriages of him by whom I had been deſerted, and left a prey to miſery and affliction. But alas! theſe gleams of comfort did not laſt long, for my imagination ſoon became overcaſt with clouds of gloom, and haunted by the moſt horrible hobgoblins. I am at this inſtant troubled with a conſtant viſion of a knot of my ſons, who ſtart up fantaſtically dreſſed in *cothurns*, and talk and act ſo improperly for the characters they aſſume, ſo unlike *good old Grecians* or *true Trojans*, as to indicate the near approach of a great demand for a cargo of cephalicks, and a quick ſale of ſuch drugs as theſe medicines are compoſed of, though but one of the adventurers has yet publickly and *honeſtly* confeſſed his diſorder to lie within the limits of his pericranium. My favourite above mentioned, who ſo boldly advanced to diſcharge a duty ſo neceſſary for my future relief, I have the cruel diſturbance to behold fallen upon in the moſt ſnarling and captious manner. An occaſion is taken, from what my champion has offered (by one of thoſe home-bred foreigners, and modern ancients, who, under a learned appellation, diſclaims all regard for the publick) of renewing the old quarrel between ſelf-love and benevolence. My champion is found great fault with by him for profeſſing, as an honeſt man ought to do, ſuch an attachment to the intereſt of himſelf and his family as leaves him at liberty to prefer the publick good, whenever that ſhall come in competition with perſonal or domeſtick emolument; and becauſe publick ſpirit cannot be conceived without ſome ſelfiſhneſs at the bottom twiſted with its root, becauſe it cannot be imagined how a man can love others who does not love himſelf, it is acutely argued that thoſe who are uniformly narrow and ſelfiſh are fitter to be intruſted with publick buſineſs than they who make ſo motley a figure, and are of ſo complex a conſtitution as to be moved partly by ſelfiſh and partly by benevolent principles. In keeping the peace between which, by hindering them from encroaching on one another's bounds, and not in extirpating either, undoubtedly conſiſts all the glory and perfection to which human nature can arrive.

The moderate man who muffles himſelf up in a *pallium*, or rather covers his head with *Penelope*'s *lipara credemna*, as if he was half aſhamed to ſhow a face that might contradict the impreſſion intended to be made by his exotick and antique garb, is a phantom that creates me much uneaſineſs. His voice, except ſome affectations, is ſoft; which enables him to make the moſt horrid ſentiments go ſmoothly down, with too many. His language is a priſmatick glaſs, that diſtorts the rays of light, and robs objects of their natural colours, by yielding them an acquired glare; which is able to deceive the inattentive, who are alas too numerous a tribe. He ſpares no coſt in ſacrifices, that he may deify that hero in morals and patriotiſm, my late deſerter. He injures, and aims to degrade, the moſt ſublime virtues, by labouring with all his might and art to beſtow their unalienable complexion on vices of the worſt tendency. Money acquired by fraud and rapine, and ſtolen from the innocent and juſt (*—vel jumſiſti multa, ſi fateris; vel, ſi negas, furripuiſti*) that it may be laviſhed on unworthy objects, to gratify the views of pride, or of weakneſs and indiſcriminating compaſſion, is by him ſo gloſſed over as to paſs, with eyes not over-burthened with penetration, for the ſtrongeſt proofs of the moſt amiable generoſity. According to his falſe refinements, the ill conduct of living ſuperiours muſt be paſſed over without blame, out of deference to their dignity; and the dead muſt be ſacred, becauſe they cannot anſwer for themſelves. Rare news for truth and liberty! What credit will be given to our hiſtory, to our characters, either of the living or the dead, but eſpecially to our funeral orations? What check has folly or corruption in high places to apprehend, if this maxim of fear and *ſuperſtition* gain an eſtabliſhment? But thanks to good ſenſe! our laws permit the bodies of the dead to be arreſted for debts contracted before the elopement of their partners, or diſſolution of the partnerſhip; and the *quondam* conduct of the defunct may be as freely arraigned at the bar of the publick, nowadays, as ever it was, in days of yore, at the bar of *Rhadamanthus* and his aſſeſſors. This gauze-apparelled child of ſophiſtry ſets thoſe meaſures, to which I aſcribe the complication of evils which I have ſo long endured, in the moſt lovely light of a cuſtom, recommended by long poſſeſſion, to which all hearts muſt therefore be enthralled; and even threatens to have thoſe hanged who ſhall dare to profeſs their willingneſs to be freed from what they think a cuſtom perverted to vile purpoſes, and *more honoured in the breach than the obſervance*, for being guilty of the great and unpardonable crime of *innovation*. He repreſents peculation as a venial offence; and ſo it is. God will *pardon* adultery and murder, and all kinds of injuſtice, upon ſincere repentance; which, according to ſome caſuiſts, includes reſtitution where poſſible. He queſtions whether a conduct that, in his palliating phraſe, *cannot* be juſtified by the ſtrict rules of rectitude, contain an offence; and falls little ſhort of advancing that the conduct which contains offence muſt be one that *can* be juſtified by the ſtrict rules of rectitude. He has ſome followers, who uſe the niceſt fetches of imagination to prove that a *diviſion* of offices is in fact an *accumulation*; for why, if you give an office to a perſon who has not another of like dignity, it will not ſtay in ſo ſolitary a ſituation, but away it flies, for want of company, into their ſervice and poſſeſſion who have already half a dozen comrades for it to converſe with. He has other followers, who, ſkilled in the ſame legerdemain, undertake to evince that counters, of whatever metal they are made, are as good for uſe as ſtandard gold; that the paper which has brought me to the gates of death is no longer a neceſſary evil to be ſubmitted to in times of danger; that worſe inflictions may be averted by this voluntary endurance, but a real and poſitive benefit to the community. Theſe reaſoners will not diſcern that if any advantage ariſe to individuals from paper, it muſt be purchaſed at the expenſe of their ſuperiours in merit; and, what is ſtill worſe, at the expenſe of thoſe virtues which, if faſhionable, would give general riches. They fear that when its thin-gutted repreſentative is gone, there will come in the place thereof no ſolid money. They will not open their eyes to ſee that paper ſupports an impoveriſhing luxury; that the ſame cauſe will produce the ſame effect; that living within bounds, that gave us gold and ſilver before paper was born, will give us gold and ſilver when paper is gone to Hades; and that frugality, which alone can ſhower wealth upon us, will never make her appearance, or, if ſhe chance to ſhow her amiable face, will never fix her reſidence among us, while paper keeps in vogue. Theſe perſons obſcure ſuch plain truths, which need no depth of thought to diſcover them; and hide them from the eyes of the publick, by ſcrolling them over with fine flouriſhes. Ah! how I dread ſuch art, when practiſed on a people accuſtomed to be deluded; and who muſt not change their character in this, or any other point, for fear of incurring the crime and penalty of INNOVATION, which laſt it ſeems ſhould be no leſs than *the gallows*.

Behold one bugbear more in PROBUS CRESSUS, who occaſions me much diſquiet, and whom I muſt not leave unnoticed; leſt a perſon of ſuch ſtrict argumentation, pure eloquence, and inflexible integrity, ſhould have reaſon to take offence. He *juſtly* values himſelf, *without the leaſt vanity*, upon the uprightneſs of his heart, when not drawn aſide by perverſe and exceſſive attachments; upon the clearneſs of his head, when it is free from diſorder; and upon the thickneſs of his hide, at all times. He is more indefatigable than ingenious, more ingenious than honeſt, more honeſt than humble and peaceful. If he be wanting in art, he makes it up in perſeverance and obſtinacy. He aſſumes a homeſpun title, which I love; and yet he is a bitter enemy to me, not by deſign, but for the want ſometimes (as no mortal is perfect) of perſpicuous ideas. He demands, with matchleſs modeſty, an unlimited and ſlaviſh confidence to be repoſed in his ſupreme underſtanding and immaculate fidelity; which deſpiſe aſſiſtance, and defy ſuſpicion, as equally intolerable affronts. His head, by way of charm againſt the aches felt there, is bound about with a bandage, on the fore part of which, inſtead of the coronet wherewith great Lords mark their utenſils and pieces of furniture, glitters a ſplendid ſignature or delineation, which a cauſual glance may miſtake for a lion couchant, or in ſport, with a globe in one of his paws; but if ſurveyed with the leaſt degree of attention, it is ſoon diſcovered to be a much leſs formidable and ſmaller animal, even an inſect, defended with a caſe-hardened tegument, or natural coat of mail, and working at a little ball of dung with its head and ſhoulders. This emblem is truly expreſſive of the wearer's beſt talents for oral debate, and controverſial writing. He is indeed as laborious and plodding as the pill-rolling beetle; and as vexatious to his adverſaries as all of that tribe when they open their caſe or budget and unfold their apparatus, and at length get upon the wing to perform the action of flying in a bungling random and noiſy manner, blowing their trumpet as they move, without appearing to have any fixed aim or ſettled purpoſe; and thumping one about the eyes, not out of malice, but for want of foreſight, or any previous perception of an obſtacle that happens to lie in the direction of their accidental path. My preſent hero has other wonderful qualities, not typified in this repreſentation. He is for inſtance excellent at the deſcription of a *calenture*, which makes the perſon affected take the level ſea for a green meadow. Here he would ſhine indeed. Could it be expected that ſo ſublime and volatile a genius ſhould be capable of paying a proper regard to the circumſtances of time and place, or poſſibly have leiſure to diſcern *when* and *where* his deſcription may be introduced with advantage? After a dictatorial manner he pronounces, like an infallible ſymptom-monger, that his couſin Planter, a ſober plain ſpoken man, is ſeized with the above diſtemper, and yet he offers nothing that is like to work a cure upon his relation; but much that is fit to augment his raving, had he been already touched with madneſs. From hence it appears plain enough that the ſubject himſelf of my preſent encomium not only enjoys the pleaſing deluſion of a *calenture*, but the felicity too of a jaundice, which enables him ſo readily to tranſfer diſeaſe from himſelf to any opponent with whom he may happen to be at any time engaged in hoſtilities.

Theſe may ſerve for a ſample of the frightful forms and appearances which diſtract my poor brain, and which, though I know them to be viſionary and unſubſtantial, I cannot help taking at times, ſuch is my malady, for realities; as you may ſee, in what I have now written about them. Since it would increaſe my fatigue, which grows almoſt intolerable, I hope it is not neceſſary that I ſhould enumerate the reſt of my grievances, produced by a ſwarm of buſy demons, who club their endeavours to engage my friends in unfruitful queſtions and inſignificant purſuits, that they may divert them from the one thing needful, and lead them to conſign over me and my misfortunes to the arms of a fatal oblivion.

O! my children! my children! be upon your guard againſt impoſtors, fine words, and fair appearances. Let none perſuade you to ſeparate what nature has united, or unite what the ſame nature has ſeparated. Let none prevail with you, even in idea, to aim at breaking the bonds between frugality and wealth, prodigality and beggary. Hope not to make a ſtate rich and flouriſhing by taxing conſiderate behaviour, and appointing bounties for diſſoluteneſs. Strive not to enſure men of the largeſt inheritances from poverty and diſtreſs againſt the ſtream of their own endeavours: The nobleſt poſſeſſions which have been acquired by induſtry may by the like human means be thrown away. Waſte not your ſpirits in projects and contrivances to keep ſieves full of water, or to make ſpouts perform the office of reſervoirs. Believe not that any virtue, much leſs charity and benevolence, can be built on the foundation of injuſtice. You may as well propoſe to erect a marble edifice, or monument, on the ſurface of the ſtormy ocean. Struggle not againſt the unalterable courſe of things. Seek not the qualities of gold in paper, until you can give it the ſame ſpecifick gravity. Miſtake not a poor expedient, which affords preſent and deluſive eaſe, for a radical cure. If any among you be troubled with intermitting fevers, think not to remove them with ſugar plums. Sweet cates will make them worſe. Let the ſalutary bitter draught be adminiſtered. If there ſhould be many who are already gone beyond the power of medicine, build hoſpitals for incurables, but ſuffer them not to infect thoſe who are ſound with their maladies. Amputate rotten limbs that cannot be preſerved, eſpecially when the ſafety of ſuch as are yet untainted requires the operation. Conſider what convulſions were produced in old Rome by the ambitious compaſſion of proud and luxurious debtors for their dear ſelves. Is it not the judicious *Saluſt* who puts theſe words into the mouth of *Cato? Hic mihi quiſquam manſuetudinem & miſericordiam nominat? Jampridem equidem nos vera rerum vocabula amiſimus, quia bona aliena largiri liberalitas, malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, eo reſpublica in extremo ſita eſt.* Or (in the faithful tranſlation of Clarke) *And ſhall any one talk to me in this caſe of mildneſs and mercy? We have long ſince indeed loſt the right names of things from amongſt us. The giving of what belongs to other people is called generoſity, and the courage to venture upon wickedneſs is named fortitude, by which it is that the ſtate has been brought upon the very brink of deſtruction.* Is it not the mild and good natured *Addiſon* who, after he had cauſed Decius to aſſert that the *virtues of humanity are Cæſar*'s, makes Cato reply, with a proper vehemence and reſentment, *Curſe on his virtues, they have undone his country. Such popular humanity is treaſon.* This incidental mention of Cæſar occaſions me to queſtion whether there ever was yet a miſapplier of the publick revenues, a deſtroyer of his country's credit, or a ſubverter of its liberty, who did not take care to perform ſome popular acts of clemency to his flatterers and dependents, or even to deſerving perſons in real diſtreſs; and is this enough to recommend his character in the groſs, and circle his brows with the moſt glorious attribute of benevolence, without adverting to the reigning motive of his actions, and general tendency of his behaviour? But to return from this digreſſion, caſt your eyes on my younger ſiſter *Mary*, obſerve her bloom! and yet her natural conſtitution is not better than mine, if ſo good; and there is not much difference in our ages, not ſo much at leaſt as will account for the difference in our looks. Above all, conceive of me as *a tree of life* to you. Make my recovery to a ſtate of ſtrength and freſhneſs not one of your inferiour cares, but your firſt concern, which no other muſt be ſuffered in the leaſt to obſtruct; ſo ſhall you have my benediction, which will not ſcatter among you here and there a flattering, equivocal, and momentary conſolation, but will diffuſe ſolid, general, and laſting felicity. Wonder not at my making ſo much uſe of medical terms and alluſions. It is a habit, which thoſe who have been long inured to ſickneſs cannot help contracting, whether they converſe chiefly with regular practitioners, or thoſe intruding preſcribers old women. I am

Your moſt affectionate and tender mother
The publick credit of UTOPIA, *alias*
ELIZABETH BAREBONES.

From the SPENDTHRIFT.

Ah! la maudite Galere! Moliere.

Oh! that confounded Dolphin!

Mr. SPENDTHRIFT,

I HAVE a ſon, who does not want for common ſenſe, and has lively parts; but who, from admiring ſtrange relations, became impatiently curious to examine if they were true. A claſſical education, which I was adviſed to give him (for I am a ſimple man myſelf) increaſed this appetite in him. He wanted money of me to go to ſee nations that had but one eye in their forehead, and others that were half men half beaſts. I thought that the latter was no uncommon ſight at home, and the former requeſt I turned off with a joke. In ſhort, Sir, finding me reſolute, he began by degrees to ſettle to buſineſs; when——oh! that confounded dolphin! yes, Sir, the *Patagomans*, have ruined all again. My ſon ſees clearly whence thoſe noble images of heroick ſtature are copied which he met with at ſchool. He is determined, at all events, to ſee them. But what ſhocks us moſt of all is he now refuſes to pay his addreſſes to Miſs Tiny, the daughter of a very worthy neighbour; as he hopes, he ſays, to bring us back a model of majeſtick greatneſs.

The jackanapes, in order to comfort his mother, tells her that ſhe may give his wife the firſt ſalute out of her chamber window. At other times, that he will convey her into the cellar, as ſoon as ſhe arrives; and, by means of a trap door, let out only ſo many feet of her as ſhall be adequate to his mother's ſtature.

One grievance more, and I have done. What will become of my neat, little, compact box at Newington, where I take the air on Sundays, and which my wife and I almoſt completely fill?

Do, dear Sir, endeavour to perſuade my ſon not to believe every thing in the newſpapers, except it be the high price of proviſions; and then bid him to conſider that, if his wife's ſtomach ſhould be as large, in proportion, as her body is to be long, he will ruin himſelf and your conſtant reader,

SIMON SQUARE.

GENOA, *Auguſt* 16.

BY a veſſel lately arrived from Baſtia, we learn that an accommodation will ſoon take place between the Republick and the Corſicans; and that two Miniſters, one French, the other Engliſh, are daily expected on the iſland, to put the laſt hand to the treaty.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 16. A French courier has juſt paſſed through this city, from Conſtantinople. The letters he is charged with, far from confirming the retreat of Prince Heraclius, ſay that the ſhocks of the earth, and the progreſs of that Prince, cauſe an extraordinary conſternation at Conſtantinople. Heraclius had newly beaten a large Turkiſh army in Natolia; and the Porte, alarmed at theſe ſucceſſive defeats, are aſſembling troops and ammunition from all parts, to ſend them thither by ſea and land.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 4.

It is reported that upon the news being received in France of Mr. Pitt's being to be made Lord Privy Seal, their Eaſt India ſtock immediately fell 20 per cent. ſuch are the dreadful apprehenſions that our hereditary enemies entertain of the future adminiſtration of a man whoſe vigorous and ſucceſsful meaſures for this kingdom have hitherto been ſo heavily felt by their Grand Monarch.

Different accounts from Spain inform that there never was known greater expedition in the ſeveral ſea ports of that kingdom, in building and fitting out ſhips of war, than at preſent.

Auguſt 9. We hear that the offer made to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, by the French Court, was 100,000 crowns a year, entire command of the armies, and one of the King's palaces to live in.

We hear from undoubted authority that the ſalary to Lord Chatham, as Lord Privy Seal, is 3000 l. a year, the ſame as his Grace the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Temple enjoyed when they held that office; and that the publick were miſinformed with reſpect to the additional ſalary of a thouſand a year.

It is aſſerted that there are near ſeven millions of property inveſted in the Eaſt India trade, immenſe quantity of ſhipping employed, fleets and armies maintained, and that almoſt every man in theſe kingdoms finds himſelf affected by its proſperity, by relation, by the connexion, and a thouſand other combinations.

The many accounts of the frequent councils lately held on the affairs of the Dutch, if not intended merely to amuſe, are at leaſt groſs miſrepreſentations of the matter. The truth, we are aſſured, is as follows: A mighty monarch, who thinks himſelf injured by the conduct obſerved towards him at the concluſion of the late war, finding that a negotiation for a marriage was on the carpet, ordered his Ambaſſadour to demand the Prince in queſtion for a niece of his own, intimating at the ſame time that in caſe of refuſal he had a large army ready to obey his orders. So peremptory a meſſage, from one ever accuſtomed to carry his threats into execution, could not but ſtrike terrour, eſpecially as matters had already proceeded to a conſiderable length with another party. Couriers on couriers were immediately deſpatched. On one ſide they are threatened with a revival of old claims, in caſe of non-compliance; on the other, with inſtant invaſion. How to act in ſuch a criſis the poor diſtreſſed republicans are at a loſs to tell. The monarch it is known will not recede, and the oppoſition party pretend great firmneſs. Probably a double portion may be required; one to complete the intended marriage, the other (a much heavier one) to pacify the wrath of the incenſed monarch.

Sunday arrived in Suffolk ſtreet his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau.

Auguſt 25. The marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princeſs Louiſa Anne is ſaid to be fixed for the 25th of October (his Majeſty's acceſſion to the Crown) at the Dutch chapel at St. James's.

We hear an elegant library is preparing to be put up in the apartments intended to be occupied by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Orange, during his ſtay in London.

We are credibly informed that a poſitive demand has been made for paying the Manila ranſom, purſuant to the articles of capitulation at the reduction of that place.

We hear that the Parliament will certainly meet early in November, to fit for the deſpatch of buſineſs; many affairs, of the utmoſt importance to the nation, being, it is ſaid, to be brought then on the tapis.

It is ſtrongly affirmed that next ſeſſion of Parliament there is to be a general reviſal of our laws, and that the forms of proceeding in caſes of debt will in particular undergo ſeveral ſalutary alterations.

Some letters from Portugal ſay that our commercial differences with that Court are in a fair way of being ſettled, much to the advantage of the Britiſh factory and merchants concerned in the trade to that kingdom.

It is talked that the Newfoundland fiſhery will next ſeſſions be laid under certain beneficial regulations, like that carried on at Shetland, by intruſting the affairs thereof to a ſociety of merchants, by the name of *The Royal Newfoundland Company*.

It is reported that the Manila ranſom will ſhortly be paid, both principal and intereſt.

It is confidently ſaid that the affair of the Anti-gallican privateer will be revived.

We are informed a bill will be brought into Parliament, next ſeſſions, for the better regulating American paper currency.

Orders are ſaid to be iſſued from the War Office for a great number of recruits to be raiſed with expedition, to complete the regiments of foot ſtationed in North America.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon.

"A prodigious hot dry ſummer, which has ſucceeded a very rainy ſpring, has generally ruined the crops of corn throughout the ſouthern parts of Italy, except Sicily, which has been abundant; but as the kingdom of Naples has been rather deficient, the exportation from thence is prohibited; the Roman State has entirely failed, and the high price of bread in Rome has already occaſioned tumults. Tuſcany is not in a much better ſituation; for upon an account taken of all the corn in the State, by commiſſioners appointed by the Grand Duke, there is found upon the whole only corn for the month of October; and the price is already juſt double to what is uſual, and it is univerſally feared the ſcarcity will be greater than three years ago. Our chief dependence is on Old England, where I hope there will be ſufficient to ſupply both you and us."

NEWCASTLE, *Auguſt* 22. This moſt melancholy accident happened at Lampton colliery, near Cheſter Le ſtreet, in the county of Durham. The workmen, to the number of above 100, had but juſt left off work, and three maſons, with as many labourers, been let down in order to build a partition, to ſecure the coals from taking fire by the lamp; when the ſaid lamp being let down at the requeſt of the maſons, to rarify the air, the latter in an inſtant took fire, with a terrible exploſion, and made its way up the pits, deſtroying men, horſes, and all in its paſſage.

The noiſe of the exploſion was heard above three miles round, and the flaſh was as viſible as a flaſh of lightning; the men below were drove by the force up through the ſhaft, or great tube, like balls out of a cannon, and every thing that reſiſted ſhared the ſame fate. The neighbourhood being alarmed, collected itſelf in order to give aſſiſtance; but found only heads, arms, legs, &c. thrown out to a great diſtance from the mouths of the pits. The ground for acres was covered with timber, coals, &c. all the partitions, trap doors, covers, wood props, and linings, were ſwept away, together with the engine for drawing up the coals, and all its apparatus.

ST. JOHN's *(in Antigua) October* 15.

On Monday night, the 6th inſtant, we had a violent ſtorm of wind and rain, by which a veſſel belonging to Mr. John Braham was drove from her anchors, and loſt; ſome of our plantations have ſuffered, but the neighbouring iſlands have felt the moſt dreadful effects from it, the wind being far ſoutherly, viz.

At Barbados the ſhipping were drove out to ſea, but have all returned to that iſland without much damage.

At St. Vincent's ſome ſmall craft are loſt.

At Point Petre in Grandterre ſeven topſail veſſels are on ſhore, and at another port in the ſame iſland a ſugar loaded brig is loſt.

We have not yet had an opportunity of collecting the particular damages ſuſtained in the interiour parts of theſe iſlands by this terrible tempeſt.

Laſt week was brought in here a ſloop, taken up to the eaſtward of Montſerrat, without a living creature on board. Her cargo conſiſts of flower, lumber, &c. She is ſuppoſed to be from New York. Her decks were under water, her lumber port open, her binnacle burnt, and ſhe floated by the lumber on her decks; ſhe is now libelled for ſalvage in the Court of Vice Admiralty, by Capt. Keeble of the ſloop Glouceſter, who brought her in.

PROVIDENCE, *November* 1.

Joſeph Sherwood, Eſq; our Agent at the Court of Great Britain, in his laſt letter to the Governour and Company of this colony, acquaints them that he had applied to the Lords of the Treaſury for the payment of the money due to the colony, by grant of Parliament, as a reimburſement for their ſervices during the late war; but was told by their Lordſhips that as there had been dangerous riots in the colony, on account of the Stamp Act, in which ſeveral perſons had their property deſtroyed, they were determined to retain the money in their hands until ample compenſation ſhould be made to the ſufferers. This letter has been laid before the General Aſſembly; and the Agent requeſting inſtructions how to proceed, they appointed a committee to conſider and point out what was expedient to be done; who have made a report, which was approved, to this purpoſe: That his Honour the Governour be requeſted to direct the Agent to repreſent to their Lordſhips that in conſequence of a parliamentary grant ſome time ſince, the other colonies had received their ſeveral proportions; and with regard to riots, and the deſtruction of private property, that the Legiſlature knew of none, no complaints of that kind having come before them; but when any real ſufferers ſhould, in a conſtitutional manner, apply to the General Aſſembly for redreſs, they would take the matter into conſideration, and do therein what they conceived to be juſt and reaſonable.

NEW YORK, *November* 6.

Tueſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's packet Harriet, Capt. Oak, with the mail, in 47 days from Falmouth. She brings no later prints than the merchant ſhips arrived a day or two before her, but private letters inform us that ſuch great quantities of potaſh have lately arrived in England, from North America, as to cauſe it to become a mere drug; that the price of it is fell above 25 per cent. and much of it obliged to be ſtored for want of a market. The publick prints, in general, are full of relations of riots and diſturbances all over England, on account of the dearneſs of bread corn and proviſions, ſaid to be occaſioned chiefly by foreſtallers, and a bounty given on the exportation thereof, by which means great quantities are bought up, or foreſtalled, and the poor much oppreſſed, &c. and the grievance was become ſo apparent to the Court of England that a proclamation was iſſued, on the 11th of September, to enforce the ſtatutes of the 5th and 6th of Ed. VI. and the 5th of Elizabeth, againſt foreſtallers, regrators, and engroſſers of corn, &c. on the pain of his Majeſty's higheſt diſpleaſure; and that, as it is ſaid, letters having been received in England from Italy, with unlimited orders to the merchants to buy up all the corn they could get, at any price, the conſequences were viſible, by ſeveral ſhips being loaded therewith, bound for the Straits, and it was expected an embargo would be laid to prevent the too great exportation thereof, which had ſo alarmed ſome of them that they had ſailed without having their full loads. But that whether an embargo was laid or not, ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable corn factors had determined not to export any more after the 18th of September, in hopes to put a ſtop to the impending evils that appeared ready to overwhelm the poorer part of the nation. The ſcarceneſs of corn was alſo ſeverely felt in Scotland, where one noble inſtance of humanity is recorded, the 6th of September, of Sir George Lockhart, Bart. who not only ſold his farm meal to the poor houſeholders at a price greatly under the market price, but cauſed to be diſtributed weekly a quantity of oatmeal to the poor people in his neighbourhood gratis. It was generally hoped that the bounty on the exportation of corn would be taken off next ſeſſion of Parliament.

On Tueſday the 3d inſtant, about 11 o'clock at night, a number of ſoldiers, ſaid to belong to the 46th regiment, entered into the houſe of Caſper Hart, a cartman, of this city, a very honeſt inoffenſive man, and without the leaſt provocation on the poor man's ſide cut and wounded him in a terrible manner, and dragged him into the ſtreet, ſo that it is next to a miracle he was not murdered. Not contented with uſing him in this manner, they went to his ſtable, and there hamſtrung his horſe, the only means he had for his ſubſiſtence; on which the guard was ſent for, who immediately came, and made ſearch for the perſon accuſed, and on entering a houſe ſuſpected of harbouring ſoldiers, there found the ſoldier, whoſe clothes were ſtained with the blood from the wounds of the poor man; he was immediately confined, and from the endeavours of the officers of the army to aſſiſt the magiſtrates, it is not doubted but he will ſuffer condign puniſhment.

Laſt Wenneſday came on before the Supreme Court of Judicature for this province a cauſe in which Mr. Thomas White, of this city merchant, was plaintiff, and Capt. John Brown, of his Majeſty's ſhip Hawke, defendant, for the ſeizure of a ſhip and cargo in December 1763; when, after a hearing of 17 hours, the jury brought a verdict for the plaintiff, with 4046 l. damages, and coſts of ſuit.

Nov. 10. *Capt. Sawyer, from St. Kitt's, lay at Sandy Point the 6th ult. the day the late gale of wind happened there, and ſays that he, in company with Capt. Nelms, had the good luck to get out to ſea, otherwiſe they muſt inevitably have been drove aſhore; and on the 7th Capt. Nelms fell in with a ſloop on her beam ends, ſaid to belong to ſome part of New England, with her maſt and boltſprit along-ſide, and all the crew hanging to the weather gunnel, but the ſea ran ſo high he could not give them any aſſiſtance, and that one of the men attempting to ſwim to Captain Nelms was drowned; that at Statia three veſſels were drove aſhore, and two foundered in the road, by getting foul of each other, and that 10 of their hands who took to one of their boats were drove out to ſea, and it was ſuppoſed ſoon periſhed; and that it was ſaid at St. Kitt's 32 ſail were loſt at Guadaloupe in the ſame gale, and many of them Engliſh.*

Capt. Hamilton, in 39 days from the Bay of Honduras, the 12th inſtant, in lat. 23: 25, met with a very hard gale of wind, which obliged him to lie to, when he ſhipped a terrible ſea, that carried away his quarter rails, companion, binnacle, caboose, hencoops, and every other thing off his decks but the boat; alſo two of his hands, but another ſea waſhed them in again, as they were entangled among ſome of the rigging.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, *Sept.* 8.

"A few days ago Pondiac, and the Chiefs of the ſeveral nations here, arrived from Oſwego, where they have been in council with Sir William Johnſon, and all ſeem very well contented with the treatment they met with there. The two Poutewatamies priſoners who were here in the guard are ſet at liberty, and all their people allowed acceſs to the fort."

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 4.

Sunday laſt being the day appointed by the charter of this city for the election of a Mayor, THOMAS EVERARD, Eſq; was choſen into that office for the enſuing year.

Some London prints, as late as Sept. 29th, have juſt come to hand, which contain the following intelligence, viz. That on Saturday the 27th of that month expreſſes were deſpatched to all the ſea ports in the kingdom, with orders for laying an embargo on all the ſhips laden with corn for exportation; which is ſaid to be a timely and fortunate circumſtance for the people of Great Britain, the crops having failed almoſt all over Europe this year, and the orders from abroad for grain were almoſt unlimited as to price. Mr. Nugent, Member for the city of Briſtol, has offered a bounty of 40 l. to the firſt ſhip that brings wheat into that port, 30 l. to the ſecond, 20 l. to the third, and ſo in proportion to every ſhip, until the poor about that city are provided with bread. The Earl of Hertford is appointed Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty, and the Earl of Briſtol Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The marriage of the Princeſs Caroline Matilda with the King of Denmark was to be ſolemnized at St. James's, by proxy, on the 1ſt of October; and Admiral Keppel was to have the command of the yachts intended to carry over her Royal Highneſs to Holland, from whence ſhe will proceed to Denmark, and be met at Altena by her Houſehold and the King her huſband. Her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs, at her palace, on Monday the 29th of Sept. between 6 and 7 o'clock. Sir Robert Kite is choſen Lord Mayor of London for the enſuing year. A packet was received at St. James's from his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, whoſe return to England it is ſaid will be greatly haſtened, on account of ſome important negotiations of the Court of France with Prince Ferdinand; who, it is affirmed, have granted him a penſion of 400,000 livres a year, and appointed him Commander in Chief over all the King's armies, Field Marſhal General, and one of the King's royal palaces for the place of his reſidence during life.

The new veſſel which lately ran aſhore at Willoughby's Point is the ſnow Dunlop, Capt. William Ruſſell, from Baltimore town in Maryland, bound to Glaſgow, and laden with lumber. She parted with both her cables on the Middle Grounds, and had her rudder ſtruck off; afterwards attempting to get into Hampton road, ſhe drove aſhore on Willoughby's Point, and there bulged.

Arrived from Virginia the John, Capt. Breakhill, at Liverpool, and the Economiſt, Capt. Revoire, at Falmouth.

The Leeds, Capt. Anderſon, from London, is arrived at Norfolk.

Advertiſements.

WHEREAS I have received certain and frequent information that I am injured to the amount of a large ſum of money annually, by the indulgence ſhown to the keepers of ordinaries, in not compelling them to renew their licenſes, according to law: This is to deſire that the Judges on the reſpective Benches would take care that juſtice is done to the country as well as myſelf in this point, by directing that the Clerk of the Court keep a correct regiſter of the dates of the licenſes granted, and report to the Court the time of the expiration of each licenſe. And the King's Attornies are hereby required to preſent, and proſecute, all ſuch offenders againſt law as ſhall preſume to keep open ordinary, and ſell liquors, after the expiration of the term for which the laſt licenſe was granted.

FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

To the PUBLICK.

DOCTOR GEORGE GILMER intends purſuing, with the practiſe of MEDICINE, the art of MIDWIFERY.

A BOX of HATS was ſome time paſt delivered to one of my carters, by miſtake, from either *Todd*'s or *Aylett*'s warehouſe, marked WC in a diamond, which the owner may have of

2 JOHN BAYLOR.

Wanted immediately,

AN APPRENTICE, to ſerve at leaſt four or five years in the buſineſs of Phyſick, Surgery, Pharmacy, &c. who has had a good education, and whoſe character will bear a ſtrict inquiry; he will be well accommodated with bed, board, and waſhing. For further particulars apply to

5 RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

NORFOLK, *Dec.* 4, 1766.

AS I intend to leave this colony in a ſhort time, I muſt deſire all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip of TARPLEY, THOMPSON, and Co. who can poſſibly do ſo, to pay off their accounts, and thoſe who cannot make payment to give bonds for their balances immediately, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney.

JOHN THOMPSON.

THE ſubſcriber, PERUKE-MAKER in *Williamſburg*, has juſt imported a choice aſſortment of HAIRS and other articles for wigmaking; and will be glad to furniſh any Gentlemen, who may pleaſe to employ him, he hopes to their ſatisfaction. —— All perſons indebted to him above a twelvemonth are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble. WALTER LENOX.

To be SOLD *by auction, on* Friday *the* 12*th of* December *next, before Mr.* Trebell's *door,*

A VERY Handſome and Convenient STOREHOUSE, on the main ſtreet in *Williamſburg*, with every advantage from its ſituation either for a merchant or tradeſman, and is in exceeding good repair, having been built but a ſhort time. The credit will be agreed on at the day of ſale, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

2 JOHN THOMPSON, & Co.

To be SOLD, *on* TUESDAY *the* 9*th of* December, *before Mr.* Trebell's *door in* Williamſburg,

4 Choice Negroes,

and the crop of CORN, belonging to the eſtate of SIMKIN BRYAN, deceaſed. Credit will be allowed until the ſecond day of *September* next, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

EDWARD CHAMPION TRAVIS, JOSEPH HORNSBY, } Adms.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield*, about the end of laſt *Auguſt*, a well ſet Negro man, of a black complexion, and about 25 years old; had on when he went away an oſnabrug ſhirt, cotton jacket, and old rolls breeches; has been in the country about two years, can tell his maſter's name, but not the county. Whoever brings the ſaid ſlave to me ſhall have 3 l. reward, if taken in the colony, and if out thereof 5 l. 4 GEORGE BROWN.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt of *September*, in *Elizabeth City* county, a Negro boy named WILL, 4 feet high; had on when he was taken up a blue waiſtcoat, an old pair of ſailors trouſers, old ſhirt, old hat, and ſays his maſter lives in *Cheſterfield* county, where the conſtable of *Elizabeth City* county carried him, but could not find his maſter. The owner may have him by applying to the ſubſcriber, and paying as the law directs.

2 WILLIAM LOYELL.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a brown mare, about 4 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, trots, and branded on the near buttock W; poſted, and appraiſed to 55 s.

JOSEPH GILL.

Taken up, in *Caroline*, a bay horſe, about four feet ten inches high, with a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, two ſmall ſaddle ſpots, a ſtar in his forehead, paces ſome, and branded on the near buttock IM.

JOHN HACKNEY.

Taken up, in *Auguſta*, a blue roan mare, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, 4 white feet, natural pacer, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I; poſted, and appraiſed to 10 l.

JAMES GRAHAM.

NORFOLK, *November* 25, 1766.

ANY perſon who has a mind to become an adventurer in my LOTTERY may ſee the ſcheme by applying to Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon*'s Gazette of the 13th inſtant, and Mr. *Rind*'s Gazette of the 12th inſtant; alſo may ſee the ſcheme, plan, &c. at theſe Printing Offices, and in the hands of the managers at *Norfolk*; *George Wray, Hampton*; *Seymour Powell, York*; *William Trebell, James Southall*, and *William Lane, Williamſburg*; *John Baniſter, Peterſburg, Daniel M'Collam, Oſborne's*; *Archibald Buchanan, Warwick*; *Alexander Donald, Page's*; *Andrew Grant, Boyd's Hole*; *Thomas Smith, Glouceſter*; *Peter Le Grand, Prince Edward*; *William Ronald*, and *James Scott, Eaſtern Shore*; of whom tickets may be had.

Tf JOSEPH CALVERT.

At the Rev. B. BOOTH's ACADEMY, *the ſeat of the late Lady* MOLLINEUX's *at* Woolton, *five miles from* Liverpool, *young* GENTLEMEN *are educated on the following terms:*

	£.	ſ.	d.
FOR Board, and learning Engliſh, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetick, Merchants Accounts, Geography, Navigation, Aſtronomy, Surveying, Mathematicks in general, Drawing and Perſpective,	21	0	0 per Ann.
Entrance for do.	1	1	0
Muſick, per quarter,	1	1	0
Entrance for do.	0	10	6
Dancing, per quarter,	0	15	0
Entrance for do.	0	5	0
Fencing, per quarter,	1	1	0
Entrance for do.	0	10	6
Fire, per annum,	0	5	0

Waſhing, according to their age, from 7 s. 6 d. to 10 s. per quarter.

Particulars, relating to thoſe who do not board in the Academy, may be had from the maſter.

IMPORTED *from* LONDON, *in the ſhip* MATTY, WILLIAM FOX *maſter, now lying at* Port Royal, *on* Rappahannock *river,*

A LARGE Caſe, marked IWV, the V under the IW, No. 1, containing a quantity of neat PICTURES, framed and glazed, now on board ſaid ſhip. Alſo a caſe marked DI, *Peterſburg*, left in the care of Capt. *John Goodrich* at *Portſmouth*. Any perſon producing the invoice, and paying freight and the charge of this advertiſement, may have them. 2‖

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, on* Monday *the* 15*th of* December, *at the late dwelling-houſe of Colonel* JAMES LITTLEPAGE, *deceaſed, in* Hanover *county,*

ALL his STOCK of CATTLE, among them 50 barren cows, which will be kept in order for beef, and 13 work ſteers; 85 horſes, among them ſeveral good for the ſaddle and work; alſo hogs, and ſheep. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to the executors. All ſums under 20 s. to be paid down.

Likewiſe the land and plantation whereon he lived, containing 4000 acres, called and known by the name of *South Wales*.

Alſo 3000 acres of land in *Orange* county, which formerly belonged to the eſtate of Col. *Braxton*, called *Brookſby*.

And 800 acres of land in *Louiſa* county, lying on *Contrary* creek.

If any perſon is inclinable to ſee the above land before the day of ſale, the tract whereon he lived may be ſhown them by Capt. *Samuel Overton*, Mr. *John Winſton*, or *Thomas Doſwell*, that in *Orange* by Mr. *John Lewis*, and that in *Louiſa* by Col. *Robert Anderſon*. The credit to be agreed on at the day of ſale, by ‖ The EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD *at publick ſale, at* ROCKY RIDGE, *on* Monday *the* 12*th of* January *next,*

ABOUT 100 choice Negroes, moſt of them *Virginia* born; among which are ſeveral good carpenters, ſawyers, coopers, as good a houſe joiner as any Negro in the colony, and a very good blackſmith. Credit will be given until the 10th of *April*, 1768. Bond and ſecurity will be required, and all bonds not paid by that day will carry intereſt from the date.

Tdſ NATHANIEL HARRISON.

N. B. Large diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 1900 acres, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river, in *Prince George* county, known by the name of *Coggin's Point*, in an extraordinary good neighbourhood, and has the advantage of all the places on the river for fiſh and fowl. Perſons inclining to purchaſe are deſired to apply for terms to *Benjamin Harriſon*, Jun. or *John Fitzhugh*, at *Martin's Brandon*, or the ſubſcriber in *Stafford*.

Tf NATHANIEL HARRISON.

To be SOLD, *at the houſe of* Ben Johnſton, *in* Spotſylvania *county, on* Thurſday *the* 1*ſt of* January *next,*

ELEVEN SLAVES,

and ſundry houſehold and kitchen furniture, the eſtate of Mr. JOHN BENGER, deceaſed. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to the executors by perſonal application, in order that thoſe debts of greater dignity, or prior debts, may be firſt paid, as it is imagined the eſtate is not ſufficient to diſcharge the whole demands againſt it; and thoſe indebted to the deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to

WILLIAM & BEN JOHNSTON, Executors.

To be SOLD, *and* ENTERED *upon immediately,*

A TRACT of LAND in *James City* county, about 3 miles from *Williamſburg*, containing 235 acres, whereon is a good new dwelling-houſe, and all other neceſſary out-houſes, a barn, a garden well paled in, and a fine apple and peach orchard. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will have an extraordinary bargain of the above land, on applying to JOSIAH CHOWNING.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a decree of the Hon. the General Court, before Mr.* TREBELL'S *door, in the city of* Williamſburg, *on* Friday *the 12th of* December *next*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3316 acres, lying on *Roanoke* river, in the county of *Halifax*, 1100 of which are fine low grounds, being the land purchaſed by *George Braxton*, Eſq; deceaſed, of the Hon. WILLIAM BYRD, Eſq; and ſubject to the dower of Mrs. BRAXTON therein. Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and

CARTER BRAXTON.

N. B. The land will be ſold free from dower, or any other encumbrance.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, for ready money; near* Peters's *bridge*, SUSSEX *county*,

MEN and Womens WEARABLES, *viz.* Broad cloths, with full trimmings for ſuits, ſtuffs for gowns, and millinery ware; likewiſe Doctor Turner's ether, Turlington's balſam, Anderſon's pills, Doctor James's powder, French hungary water, double diſtilled lavender do. linſeed oil, paints of various kinds, print varniſh, panel do. leather varniſh, and ſeveral other goods.

SAMUEL PEETE.

N. B. All perſons indebted to me are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, for I ſhall indulge no longer.

Taken up, in *Orange*, a young dark bay ſmall horſe, branded on the near buttock 4H in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

WILLIAM BELL.

NORFOLK, *November* 18, 1766.

THE ſubſcriber, finding the office of VENDUE MASTER interfere too much with his other buſineſs, has determined him to decline it in favour of Mr. *James Gilchriſt*, a young Gentleman of known honour, experience, and diligence, and one whom he begs leave to recommend to his friends. He now will apply himſelf cloſely to the ſale of ſuch country produce, or other goods, as may be ſent him in the private way; and hopes to give ſatisfaction, as he will do every thing in his power to promote the intereſt of his employers.

THOMAS HEPBURN.

To be LET *for a term of years, to the higheſt bidder, on* Saturday *the 13th of* December *next, before Mr.* Trebell's *door in* Williamſburg,

THE noted and well accuſtomed ordinary now kept by Mr. THOMAS DONCASTLE, in *New Kent* county, on the main road from *Williamſburg* to *Claiborne*'s ferry, with a plantation, and about 500 acres of land belonging to it, There is a genteel two ſtory houſe now building near the old ordinary 40 feet long and 24 feet wide, which will be ſoon finiſhed, and whoever rents it may enter on the premiſes before *Chriſtmas*. And on *Tueſday* following, being the 16th of *December*, will be ſold at the ſaid ordinary, at publick auction, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture belonging to the ordinary, with the ſtock of cattle, hogs, horſes, ſheep, tools, &c. belonging to the plantation. There will alſo be a cook wench, and ſeveral houſe ſervants, then hired out. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with good ſecurity; and ſecurity is to be given by the perſon or perſons that rents the ordinary and hires the ſlaves, for the payment of the rent and hire to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed. 4

YORK County, ſc.

JOHN PRENTIS, Gentleman, a Juſtice of Peace, and one of the Judges of the Court of the ſaid county:

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Conſtables, and Head Boroughs, within this his Majeſty's colony and dominion of Virginia, *greeting.*

WHEREAS *Samuel Jones*, late of *Halifax* county, was lately a priſoner in the gaol of the ſaid county of *York*, charged on a writ of *Capias*, at the ſuit of *Alexander Spiers*, and Co. caſe damage 60 l. and foraſmuch as it has been duly proved before me that the ſaid *Samuel Jones* broke gaol, and is going at large: Therefore, in his Maje y's name, I command you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid *Samuel Jones*, and him to convey to the priſon where debtors are uſually kept in the county where he ſhall be retaken, and delivered to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and I charge and command you the ſheriff or keeper of the ſaid priſon to receive into your gaol and cuſtody the body of the ſaid *Samuel Jones*, and him there ſafely to keep, until he ſhall have made full ſatisfaction to the ſaid *Alexander Spiers* and Co. for his debt and coſts aforeſaid, or until he ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal, this 19th day of *November*, 1766. JOHN PRENTIS.

N. B. The ſaid *Samuel Jones* was alſo in gaol on an eſcape warrant from *Halifax* county.

STRAYED from *Richmond* town, on *Monday* the 6th of *October* laſt, a dark bay horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and thin ſwitch tail, his brand, if any, forgot. He formerly was the property of Mr. *Samuel Du Val*, and very probably may be thereabouts. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me, in *New Kent*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

THOMAS MASSIE.

To be SOLD,

EIGHT hundred acres of exceeding good level LAND, in *King William* county, on *Pamunkey* river, about three miles from *Claiborne*'s ferry, with a dwelling-houſe and proper out-houſes thereon. Likewiſe about 600 acres of low grounds oppoſite the ſame, in *New Kent* county, on which there is great plenty of timber; this tract of land is capable of great improvements. The lands will be ſold together or ſeparate, and a reaſonable credit given. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or view the land, may apply to Mr. *Quarles* at *Claiborne*'s ferry, or the ſubſcriber in *Williamſburg*.

THOMAS KNOX.

N. B. There is a remarkable fine fiſhery on the land, and the greateſt plenty of wild fowl.

Taken up, in *Cumberland*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a blaze in her face, 4 white feet, hanging mane and ſprig tail, ſaddle ſpots on both ſides her back, paces well, appears to be hipſhot, and branded on the off buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

NICHOLAS FORMBY.

Taken up, in *Cumberland*, a gray mare, about 3 years old, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with one white ſpot on the off buttock, not dockt, and branded on the near buttock h·I. poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

SAMUEL BRIDGWATER.

Taken up, in *Cumberland*, a red and white cow, with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in each ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s. FRANCIS HOPKINS.

Taken up, in *Louiſa*, a kind of a ſorrel or roan horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about 8 or 9 years old, paces naturally, appears to have had a fiſtula, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock IC; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l. THOMAS ROBERSON.

Taken up, in *Spotſylvania*, a young ſteer, of a reddiſh colour, with a bob tail, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and crop and hole in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s.

FRANCIS MERIWETHER.

Taken up, in *Warwick*, a gray fleabitten horſe, 13 hands and half an inch high, trots and gallops, his fore legs much ſcared, ſuppoſed by hampering, and branded on the near ſhoulder IC; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

HIGGINSON WADE.

Taken up, in *Mecklenburg*, a gray horſe, about 14 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and underkeel in the right ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l. JOHN PATRICK.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a bright bay horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, with a kind of a long ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſmall ſaddle ſpots, paces, had on a middling large bell, and branded on the near ſhoulder 2; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l. EDWARD GIDDEON.

Taken up, in *Albemarle*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſome white hairs on one of her hind feet, and branded H; alſo a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock E.

JOHN MULLINS, Jun.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, with a long tail, is a trotter, and branded on the near buttock ↄ; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 10 s. EDWARD GIDEONS.

Taken up, in *Louiſa*, a ſmall ſorrel mare, about 5 years old, and branded laſt ſpring on the near buttock IM; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l. 10 s.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

Taken up, in *Louiſa*, a ſorrel roan horſe, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a roached mane and bob tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near ſhoulder CH; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

JAMES ARNETT.

Taken up, in *Prince George*, a horſe colt; poſted, and appraiſed to 50 s.

JOHN POYTHRESS, Jnn.

Taken up, in *Auguſta*, a bay horſe, about 12 years old, paces, branded on the near ſhoulder 2, and on the near buttock reſembling F. IC

JAMES BYRNSIDE.

Taken up, in *Goochland*, a ſmall bay mare, about three years old laſt ſpring, with a blaze face, her hind feet white, one glaſs eye, and branded on the near buttock SM; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

WILLIAM PLEDGE.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a reddiſh brindled ſteer, with a white ſtreak down his back, white under his belly, and marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in each ear; he came to my houſe a bull, but is now a ſteer.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a middle ſized ſorrel mare, about 3 or 4 years old, with a large blaze in her face and all round her left jaw, all her feet white, wall eyes, and branded on the near buttock N; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jun.

Taken up, in *King William*, a brindled ſteer, about 7 years old, marked with a ſwallow fork in the left ear, and a crop and ſlit in the right; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. NATHANIEL BURWELL.

To be SOLD, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next*,

A Tract of LAND,

in HANOVER county, within four miles of the *Fork* church, and within three miles of four river mills, containing 453 acres, on *Little* river, with all convenient buildings thereon, *viz.* A new dwelling-houſe 42 by 18, with four fire places, and two brick cellars, ſtore, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, dairy underpinned with brick, and a new barn 44 by 32, all covered with heart ſhingles, alſo another barn 32 by 16, both ten feet pitch, three good apple orchards, with ſundry other buildings too tedious to mention. The land lies on the main road, and is very convenient for a ſtore or ordinary. For terms inquire of the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover* town.

6 CHARLES GOODALL.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, at* Charles City *court-houſe, on the firſt* Wedneſday *in* March *next, being court day,*

6000 Acres of rich level LAND, well timbered, and conveniently ſituated on *James* river, in the ſaid county. The lands will be ſold altogether, or laid off in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the land by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will receive propoſals before the day of ſale for the whole, or any part thereof. The truſtees will join in the conveyance, to transfer their right, on bonds being given in ſuch manner as ſhall be agreed on at the time of ſale. The purchaſers will have two years credit, on giving proper ſecurity.

5 WILLIAM KENNON.

To be SOLD, CHEAP,

A NEW SHIP, about 180 tuns, built of the beſt white oak, well calculated for the *Weſt India* or tobacco trade. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to Mr. *Joſeph Calvert* at *Norfolk*, or *George Walker* at *Hampton*.

N. B. Six months credit, or good wheat, will ſuit for one half the value of ſaid veſſel. Tf

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On Monday *the 15th day of* December *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) will be expoſed to ſale, at the plantation of Mr.* John Dixon, *deceaſed, on* Taylor's *creek, in* Hanover *county*,

Thirty fine Slaves;

alſo the ſtock, corn, and fodder. Credit will be given until the 1ſt of *June* next. The land, containing upwards of 3000 acres, will alſo be ſold in lots of about 800 acres (or otherwiſe, if agreed on before hand) on credit until the 10th of *October* next. The tract adjoins the land of *Dudley Digges*, Eſq; and Mr. *David Anderſon*, and lies on the branches of *Taylor*'s creek, and *Little* and *Newfound* rivers.

Tdf JOHN DIXON, Executor.

On MONDAY *the 8th of* DECEMBER, *being* MECKLENBURG *court day, will be ſold at* Mecklenburg *court-houſe*,

A Tract of Land on

ROANOKE river, in ſaid county, late the property of Mr. *Robert Jones*, junior, deceaſed, containing about 1800 acres, great part of which is low grounds, ſcarce inferiour to any on *Roanoke*. There are barns, and all conveniences of cropping, for about 12 hands. One third of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and 12 or 18 months credit will be given for the balance.——At the ſame time and place will be ſold 15 SLAVES, chiefly country born, for ready money.

And on the 10th of ſaid month will be ſold, on the land aforeſaid, the ſtocks of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, and SHEEP; alſo about 200 barrels of CORN, and ſundry utenſils of HUSBANDRY.

ALLEN JONES.
8‖ WILLIE JONES.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.—— The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER, at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after.